

## THE COUNTRY BANKER.

His Influence on National Finance During Crop Harvesting.

Enter the small town for almost any purpose—to sell books, to seek a location, to look up land titles, to write life insurance, to get a news story, to collect a debt—and early in your visit you will go to the ornate, imposing building on the corner of the two busiest streets. You will pass a lattice-crowned counter and be admitted to a room large enough only to hold a desk and two chairs. There you will come face to face with the town's financier, the Pierpont Morgan of the community, the banker. Not an enterprise, not a considerable business undertaking, is started without consultation with him. The man who sells a farm and wishes to put his money where it will earn interest goes to the banker. The widow with a few thousand dollars of life insurance—more money than she ever saw together in all her life before—asks the banker how to invest it. It would be better if more of this class would take the banker's advice when it is given. Then there is the merchant who owes for a large portion of his goods. He comes nervously asking if the bank will "see him through" the dull season. The banker gives assent to one, explains to another, refuses a third and comes at last to read unconsciously the business record of every man he meets on the street.

The country banker exerts his greatest influence on national finance during the crop harvesting season. Whether it be in the gathering of fruit in California, of cotton in the south or of wheat in the plains region, the banker comes in direct touch with the worker.

Take the wheat harvest as covering the widest area and creating the most intense demand during its existence. In a single state 20,000 harvesters are needed besides those already at work on the farms. Through the labor bureau and railway departments whole train loads of workers are secured from states at a distance. These helpers are mostly itinerants, and they have no local standing. A grain raiser went among his laborers one Saturday night and, asking their names, proceeded to make out checks for the week's work.

"What shall we do with them?" asked one.

"Cash them at the bank, of course."

"Who will identify us?"

The employer saw the point, tore up the checks and secured currency with which to pay the men. That made a demand on the bank. Scores of other farmers were doing the same thing. Hundreds of other communities did it. The result is that the country bankers draw millions of dollars from the "reserve centers" every harvest and to some degree change national financial currents thereby.—C. M. Harger in Atlantic Monthly.

### Helping the Postoffice.

"It is surprising," said a postoffice employee, "how many people there are who think they know better than the postal authorities the most direct way for a letter to reach its destination. It is quite common for us to handle mail that has instructions in regard to speedy delivery written in one corner of the envelope. Not only are we directed to send domestic mail by a certain railroad or steamboat line, but the route by which the writers wish foreign bound letters to travel is also designated. These instructions frequently denote a lamentable ignorance of transportation facilities on the part of the writers. If they were obeyed the delivery of the letters would be delayed rather than expedited. Fortunately such directions are disregarded by the postal authorities unless they happen to coincide with the government's arrangements for handling mail, so nobody is inconvenienced except the clerks who read the unnecessary advice."—New York Sun.

### Mother.

At a mothers' meeting a young woman recounted with some pride a number of proverbs about mothers.

"It's easier for a poor mother to keep seven children than for seven children to keep a mother." That said and striking proverb," she said, "is from the Swiss."

"A mother's love is new every day." "He who will not mind his mother will some day have to mind the jailer." "Better lose a rich father than a poor mother." "A father's love is only knee deep, but a mother's reaches to the heart." Those proverbs are all German.

"The Hindoos say poetically, 'Mother mine, ever mine, whether I be rich or poor.'"

"The Venetians say: 'Mother! He who has one calls her. He who has none misses her.'"

"The Bohemians say, 'A mother's hand is soft even when it strikes.'"

"The Lithuanians say, 'Mother means martyr.'"

### Novelty in Cement Wall.

There is a wall of cement in Los Angeles which shores up one side of a building lot that has an artistic value never intended by the builder. He had moved his bags of cement on to the ground to be ready for work and was then called away on some other job for a day or two. In the meantime one of the very infrequent rains came on, and each sack turned into stone under the action of the water, and the fabric of the sacks themselves was absorbed into the cement so that it was impossible to remove it. Consequently each sack was wrought into the wall as if it had been a boulder on the line of an old stone wall. They were then chinked and bound together with worked cement, and after a time the weather disposed of the gunny sacking, but left the blocks marked with the impress of the weave. The result is a highly ornamental cement wall, resembling at a little distance a wall of some woven material.

## ELLEN BEACH YAW.

The "California Lark" and Her Unusually Romantic Career.

Ellen Beach Yaw, who is a member of the Metropolitan Opera company this season, is sometimes called the "California Lark." She has a very high voice and one of extraordinary range. Her home is in California, where she has spent most of her life, though she was born near Buffalo, and it was in Buffalo that she made her debut. That was about nine years ago, but for some six years of the time Miss Yaw was absent from this country while studying under foreign masters and making a name for herself in France and Italy and other countries of Europe as an operatic singer. In Italy she appeared under the name of Mile. Elvanna, an adaptation of El-



ELLEN BEACH YAW.

len and Yaw, more acceptable to the musical tongue of Italy than her real name. In private life she is Mrs. Vere Goldthwaite, a name perhaps even more musical than Mile. Elvanna. Her marriage took place about a year ago and was the culmination of quite a romance. There is a story that her husband heard her sing first when she was a young girl and a visitor to a western mining camp. He had gone from a Boston home to the west and became a cow puncher. He formed a slight acquaintance with her then and was much impressed—in fact, so much that he joined "Buffalo Bill's" band in order to get a chance to go to Europe, where she was studying music. There he met her again, but she was devoted to her art and asked him to wait. Returning to Massachusetts, he settled down to the study of law, entered the bar, built up a practice and also became known as a writer on music and art. At last his suit for the hand of the beautiful singer was successful.

Miss Yaw was chosen to sing "The Star Spangled Banner" at the McKinley memorial exercises in Paris in 1902, and a great demonstration followed her song.

## GEORGE L. LILLEY.

Author of the Resolution to Investigate a Submarine Boat Company.

George Leavens Lilley, congressman at large from Connecticut, suddenly became a figure of national interest when he introduced his much discussed resolution for congressional investigation of the Electric Boat Company of New Jersey and its relations with certain members of the house naval affairs committee. He was quoted as saying that some men on the committee, both Republicans and Democrats, had been "fixed" by the boat building company through contributions to campaign funds. Congressman Lilley vigorously denied that he had made such charges when protest was entered by the chairman of the respective committees, Messrs. Sherman of New York and Griggs of Georgia. Nevertheless he stuck to his resolution for an investigation by congress in spite of pressure to withdraw it. He claimed that the resolution reported by the naval affairs committee for the purchase of eight



GEORGE LEAVENS LILLEY.

new submarine boats for the navy virtually delivered the contract into the hands of the Electric Boat company and made other charges alleging the use by the boat company of improper methods to influence legislation.

Mr. Lilley is serving his third term in congress. He was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1859 and educated in the common schools of Oxford, at the Worcester (Mass.) High school and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He settled in Waterbury, Conn., in 1881 and has since resided there. He is a bank director and has served on the Republican state committee and in the state legislature.

## ETIQUETTE IN KASSALA.

A Chat Between a Male Heathen and Two Native Ladies.

Some of the traditional observances in the polite society of other lands afford, in addition to amusement, considerable opposition to the free intercourse to which modern conditions have accustomed us. Mrs. Speedy, one of the first English ladies to visit Kassala, gives a good instance of this in her "Wanderings in the Sudan" when relating how she and her husband received their first callers. Their patroness was an Italian lady who had long been a resident of the city.

"In the morning a rat came to the door," writes Mrs. Speedy, "and on opening it I saw madame, with two Arab women, standing outside. She inquired cautiously if Charlie were within, and on my saying that he was she made a sign to the two ladies, who drew the thickly concealing shawl still more closely over their hidden faces and moved off to one side in the passage, turning their backs to the doorway."

"She then explained to me that they were of very high rank and of a very strict sect and must on no account be seen by a strange man, especially not by one who was of another nation and an infidel. They were, however, very anxious to see me and had come to do me that honor, and if Charlie would not object to go below or into some other room for a few minutes they would make their visit very short."

"I represented the state of the case, and he at once consented to absent himself, his only regret being that he should not have a chance to converse with these ladies, as there were many things which he wished especially to know and which he was not likely to have any opportunity so good as the present for ascertaining. In turn, I represented this side of the question to madame, and after much hesitation and whispered conversation in the passage a compromise was effected."

"It was arranged that, completely veiled, the ladies should enter the room, not venturing to turn their heads in the direction of the masculine heathen, and that he should before they entered turn his back to the direction by which they would come in."

"This was all strictly carried out, and thus, back to back and a considerable distance apart, an edifying conversation went on for half an hour, questions being put in bland, inquiring tones and dulcet replies given, which appeared to be quite satisfactory to both parties."

### The Longest "Straight."

To the Buenos Aires and Pacific railway belongs the peculiar distinction of having on its system the longest straight stretch of railway in the world. The length of this is 205½ miles, and it is situated on the main line, between 158 and 363½ miles from Buenos Aires. The straight was formerly broken by reverse curves forming a detour around Lake Soria. The longer portion was then 175 miles long and was even then the world's record. The lake having, however, practically dried up, the company suppressed the curves, and the cutoff was opened to service on Oct. 15, 1907. It seems that when the line was set out in the seventies, at which time the country was in the hands of the Indians, after leaving Junin, which was a military outpost and the last point of contact with the Buenos Aires civilization, a course of about west-northwest was set and the line run straight across the flat pampas until it met another line about sixty miles long, which was pushed out eastward from the western terminus, Villa Mercedes. There were no obstacles of importance to avoid, and hence the phenomenal bee line.—Engineer.

### Cain's Wife.

"I never discuss marriage," said the late General Fitz-Hugh Lee, "without thinking of an old colored preacher in my state who was addressing his dark skinned congregation when a white man rose up in the back of the building."

"Mr. Preacher," said the white man, "Sir to you," said the preacher, "Mr. Preacher, you are talking about Cain, and you say he got married in the land of Nod after he killed Abel. In the Bible only mentions Adam and Eve as being on the earth at that time. Whom, then, did Cain marry?"

"The colored man smiled and with unfeigned candor said:

"'In the Bible it says, 'Cain had a wife, and she bore him a son.' You hear dat fool question I am axin'?" Cain, he went to de land of Nod, but as de good book tells us, he 'in de land of Nod Cain gets so lavy an' so shifless dat he 'n 'count marry a gal of one of dem no 'count pore white trash families dat de inspired penitents didn't consider fittin' to mention in de holy word."

### Departed Cleric of Fez.

Fez the "Jerusalem" of the West, the western Arabs, still retains traces of the magnificence which made her in the middle ages the rival of Mecca. In the twelfth century the holy city, to which when the road to Mecca was closed pilgrimages were made, contained as many as 700 temples, fifty of which were adorned with marble pillars. In those old days the city was the haunt of philosophers, physicians and astronomers. A mere formal pretense of study is now all that is practiced. "They have Euclid in folio volumes," a traveler writes, "but neither copied nor read. The teacher sits cross-legged on the ground and repeats in a drawing tone between singing and crying words which are echoed by the scholars sitting around him." Fez, however, is honest enough in one respect—she does not believe in outward show. In the interior of the houses are apartments decorated with paintings and arabesques, while the outside walls are often built of mud.

## County Commissioners' Proceedings.

McCook, Neb., April 21, 1908. The board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment, present F. S. Lofton, S. Premer and C. B. Gray, commissioners, and Charles Skalla, clerk.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and on motion approved.

On motion Ed Couss was appointed overseer of district No. 7, Willow Grove, in place of Arthur Randel, resigned.

On motion C. F. Waterman was appointed as overseer, district No. 20, Lebanon.

The appointment of Norman J. Campbell as deputy county assessor made by County Assessor T. A. Endsley, was on motion approved.

Two petitions of residents of East Valley precinct, asking for the appointment of Cecil Matthews and of E. J. DeArmond, respectively, as justice of the peace for said precinct, were placed before the board and on motion both were appointed as justice of the peace for East Valley precinct, to fill vacancy.

The appointment of B. E. Asten, as deputy clerk of the district court by C. A. Rodgers was on motion approved.

The following official bonds were examined and on motion approved:

Cecil Matthews, justice of the peace, East Valley.

B. E. Asten, deputy clerk of the district court.

On motion H. J. Arbogast, R. B. Campbell and C. L. Fahnestock were reappointed as county physicians for the ensuing year at a salary of \$80.00, \$75.00, and \$80.00 respectively.

The annual report of the Soldiers' Relief commission was examined and approved and ordered placed on file.

A number of errors on the 1907 real estate tax list, caused by placing a lot of real estate in the wrong school district, and the taxes on which have already been paid, were called to the board's attention and the board on motion ordered the county treasurer to correct said errors by transferring the school taxes so paid from the funds of the districts to which they were erroneously credited to the fund of the districts to which they rightfully belong.

The changes so ordered are as follows:

From Dist. 7, on land in 19-28 to Dist. 66, \$10.25  
From Dist. 25, on land in 31-29 to Dist. 25, 9.10  
From Dist. 65 on sw q of 13-30 to Dist. 23, 9.58  
From Dist. 26 on land 14-29 to Dist. 85, 8.60  
From Dist. 82 on land in 31-29 to Dist. 81, 11.40  
From Dist. 1 on land in 1, 13-28 to Dist. 2, 7.40  
From Dist. 1 on land in 6-28 to Dist. 72, 2.95  
From Dist. 1 on land in 6-28 to Dist. 66, 2.40  
From Dist. 33 on land in 2-27 to Dist. 70, 11.85  
From Dist. 33 on land in 4-27 to Dist. 10, 10.50  
From Dist. 10 on land in 5-27 to Dist. 2, 2.75  
From Dist. 10 on land in 5-27 to Dist. 15, 1.70  
From Dist. 20 on land in 17, 20, 21, 23 and 21, 3-27 to Dist. 15, 27.64  
From Dist. 20 on land in 17, 18-27 to Dist. 27, 8.74  
From Dist. 20 on land in 23, 24-27 to Dist. 27, 13.49

It appearing to the board that J. W. Sluts was assessed for interest on school land in 1907 on his personal property schedule, being his interest in the sw q of 16-1-26 and that said land was also assessed for said year, the board on motion cancels said assessment on said personal schedule, by reason of it being a double assessment and orders the county treasurer to strike said assessment from the 1907 personal tax list, the amount being \$12.98.

Claim of G. A. Craner & Co., asking for a refund of \$28.74 on taxes claimed by them to be paid twice was rejected.

On motion the county treasurer was instructed to refund to the following named persons the amount illegally assessed to them and paid by them under protest as follows:

J. F. Hough, being assessed on the sw q of 22-28 for \$140.00 assessed valuation in 1907 when it should have been \$90.00, the amount to be refunded being \$14.00.

M. E. Waterworth, being assessed on lot 2, block 14, first addition to McCook for \$27.00 when it should have been \$57.00, the amount to be refunded being \$10.78.

A. V. Audi, being assessed on the nw q of 18-4-27, on a school district levy in district 29 when land is in unorganized territory and not subject to any school levy, the amount to be refunded being \$5.47.

L. C. Longnecker, being assessed on poll tax for 1907, when he is a pensioner and exempt from poll tax, amount refunded \$2.50.

Sam Spencer being assessed for poll tax when over age and exempt from poll tax, amount refunded being \$2.00.

On motion the county treasurer was ordered to refund to U. G. Ehterton the amount of \$3.17 being the amount of personal tax for 1904 and paid twice according to receipts presented.

The following claims were audited and allowed and the clerk was instructed to draw warrants on the road funds of the respective commissioner districts:

Irvin J. Ritchie, road work, district 2, 7.50  
Mills Cope, same, 3.75  
Reece Arnold, same, 2.25  
Harry Burton, same, 6.00  
G. W. Wyrick, same, 2.50  
Casper Vontz, same, 3.00  
H. M. Wyrick, same, 3.00  
James Hoagland, same, 3.00  
Geo. W. Wheeler, same, 28.25  
Emil Smith, same, 4.50  
August Kleiss and L. M. Beeson, same, 138.00  
Guy Ritchie, same, 10.50  
Chas. G. Kerst, same, 7.50  
F. A. Traphagen, road work district 3, 6.00  
Thomas Kennedy, same, 6.00  
H. A. Lepper, same, 6.00  
Philip T. Moore, same, 6.00  
M. P. Moore, same, 6.00  
J. L. Traphagen, same, 6.00  
W. H. McKinney, road work district 1, 6.00  
Adolph Weskamp, same, 6.00  
A. L. Weaver, same, 6.00  
F. A. Schamel, same, 18.00

On motion board adjourned to meet May 20th, 1908. F. S. LOFTON, Chairman.

Attest: CHARLES SKALLA, Clerk.

"The Expansive Power of Life."

Dr. Frank L. Loveland, pastor of the First Methodist church of Omaha, delivered the sermon to the members of Mount Calvary commandery No. 1, Knights Templar of Omaha, Sunday morning. "The Expansive Power of Life" was his theme. Following is one paragraph from the sermon. Is there one new thought?

"The thought of this hour will be the expansive power of life; that it is not possible for the grave to hold life. So instead of the resurrection itself, let us think of the lesson to be drawn from it. There are two kinds of resurrection, artificial and natural. Lazarus rose because he was called by Christ. That was artificial resurrection. But Jesus had his death sleep out and rose because of the life that was in Him. This is a case of natural resurrection."

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

Douglas G. Wentz (22) and Sylvia Vanderhoof (21), both of McCook.

William T. O'Connell (24) and Caroline L. Terwilliger (22), both of Hastings.

Say you saw it in THE TRIBUNE.

## ORDER OF HEARING.

In the county court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, State of Nebraska, county of Red Willow, ss.

To Frank C. Hamilton, Fred L. Hamilton, Clinton H. Hamilton, and Mae E. Saunders, and Charles Skalla, clerk.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and on motion approved.

On motion Ed Couss was appointed overseer of district No. 7, Willow Grove, in place of Arthur Randel, resigned.

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## NOTICE OF GUARDIAN'S SALE.

In the District Court of Red Willow County, State of Nebraska, in the matter of the application of Margaret S. Layman, guardian of Jacob William Clayton, Etal, heirs of Clayton, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Honorable R. C. Gray, judge of the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, made on the 28th day of March, 1908, for the sale of real estate hereinafter described, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the court room and door of the court house in the city of McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 2nd day of May, 1908, at the hour of one o'clock p.m., the following described real estate, subject to the claims of creditors of Margaret S. Layman, formerly Margaret S. Clayton, widow of William H. Clayton, deceased, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section fifteen (15) township one (1) range twenty-seven (27) in Red Willow county, Nebraska. Said sale will remain open one hour.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1908. MARGARET S. LAYMAN, Guardian of Jacob William Clayton, Etal, heirs of Clayton, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that C. B. McClure, guardian of the estate of Jacob William Clayton, Etal, heirs of Clayton, deceased, has filed in the city clerk's office his bond and petition for a license to sell real estate, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section fifteen (15) township one (1) range twenty-seven (27) in Red Willow county, Nebraska, from May 1st, 1908, to April 30th, 1909.—4-17-08.

C. B. McCLURE, Applicant.

## ORDER OF HEARING.

State of Nebraska, Red Willow county, ss. At a county court, held at the